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DIAGNOSES OF NEW SOUTHERN SPIDERS

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The species described as new in the following pages were collected for the most part by the junior author in southern Texas. The new genus *Argennina* is established for a spider allied to *Argenna* in the Dictynidae, and the genus *Neoanagraphis* for a gnaphosid from New Mexico that presents various unusual characters. The types of all the species are deposited in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

Dictynidae

Tricholathys knulli, new species

Figure 1

FEMALE.—Total length, 3.5 mm. Carapace, 1.25 mm. long, 0.85 mm. wide.

Carapace dark reddish brown, somewhat infuscated and streaked with black on the sides, clothed with a few erect black hairs. Sternum infuscated, with a black marginal seam. Mouth parts and coxae pale yellowish brown, the whole underside sparsely clothed with black hairs. Legs dusky yellowish brown, immaculate. Dorsum of abdomen gray, with indistinct pale chevrons and spots in the caudal half, the venter paler.

Carapace longer than broad, the thoracic portion oval in outline, strongly convex, the pars cephalica somewhat elevated, convex, the sutures virtually obsolete. Width of the front three-fourths the greatest width (0.64 mm./0.85 mm.). Clypeus three-fourths as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the first row slightly procurved, slightly recurved as seen from above, the medians separated by a radius, half as far from the larger laterals. Eyes of the second row very weakly procurved, virtually straight, the medians separated by their diameter, as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (20/17), narrowed in front (20/16), the anterior medians smaller. Chelicera with four small teeth on the lower margin. Sternum longer than broad (75/56), cordate, truncate in front, weakly rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by half their width. Labium longer than broad (27/23). First two legs unspined. Third and fourth tibiae with a distal ventral pair, the metatarsi with two pairs of ventral spines. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Brownsville, Texas, taken June 1, 1924, by J. N. Knull.

Argenna monticola, new species

Figure 2

FEMALE.—Total length, 1.95 mm. Carapace, 0.80 mm. long, 0.64 mm. wide.

Carapace dusky yellow in color, the eyes enclosing a black field, very sparsely supplied with inconspicuous pale hairs. Carapace, mouth parts and appendages pale immaculate yellow, clothed sparsely with fine black hairs. Abdomen gray to pale yellow, the dorsum infuscated, sparsely clothed with black hairs.

Carapace longer than broad, the thoracic portion suborbicular in outline, moderately convex, the pars cephalica elevated, more strongly convex, the front gently rounded, highest behind the posterior eyes. Width of the front more than half the greatest width of the carapace (0.35 mm./0.64 mm.). Eyes of the first row straight, slightly recurved as viewed from above, the medians separated by one-third their diameter, as far from the much larger laterals. Eyes of the second row straight, the medians their diameter apart, slightly nearer the slightly larger laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (17/14), narrowed in front (16/11), the anterior eyes much smaller. Clypeus a little higher than the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicerae with three small teeth on the lower margins. Sternum longer than broad (50/47), cordate, truncated in front, rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium broader than long (17/9). Legs without spines. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Scott Able Canyon, Otero County, New Mexico, taken in July, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

ARGENNINA, NEW GENUS

Carapace much longer than broad, subquadrangular, the sutures virtually obsolete. Eyes of the first row straight, the medians much smaller and nearer the laterals. Eyes of the second row straight, the medians nearer the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long, the anterior eyes much smaller. Chelicerae with two teeth on the lower margin of the furrow. Sternum and labium longer than broad. Spines weak, the first tibiae without ventral spines.

GENOTYPE.—*Argennina unica*, new species.

This genus is distinct from *Argenna* in the much lower, narrower carapace, the longer than broad labium and the long, cylindrical abdomen.

Argennina unica, new species

Figure 5

FEMALE.—Total length, 5.00 mm. Carapace, 1.20 mm. long, 0.80 mm. wide.

Carapace pale yellowish brown, somewhat darker in front, sparsely covered with short inconspicuous black hairs. Eyes enclosing a black field. Labium, endites and chelicerae pale brown, the sternum and coxae lighter in color, all sparsely clothed with black hairs. Legs dull yellowish brown, immaculate, more thickly clothed with pale hairs. Abdomen gray to pale yellow, evenly but sparsely covered with pale hairs.

Carapace much longer than broad, weakly rounded behind and in front, the sides weakly rounded, the width at the front two-thirds the greatest width (28/40). Pars cephalica indistinctly separated from the thoracic part, evenly convex, the

cephalic sutures obsolete, the median suture longitudinal but difficult to see. Eyes of the first row straight from in front, very weakly procurved as viewed from above, the medians separated by four-fifths their diameter, half as far from the much larger laterals. Eyes of the second row very slightly recurved, virtually straight, the

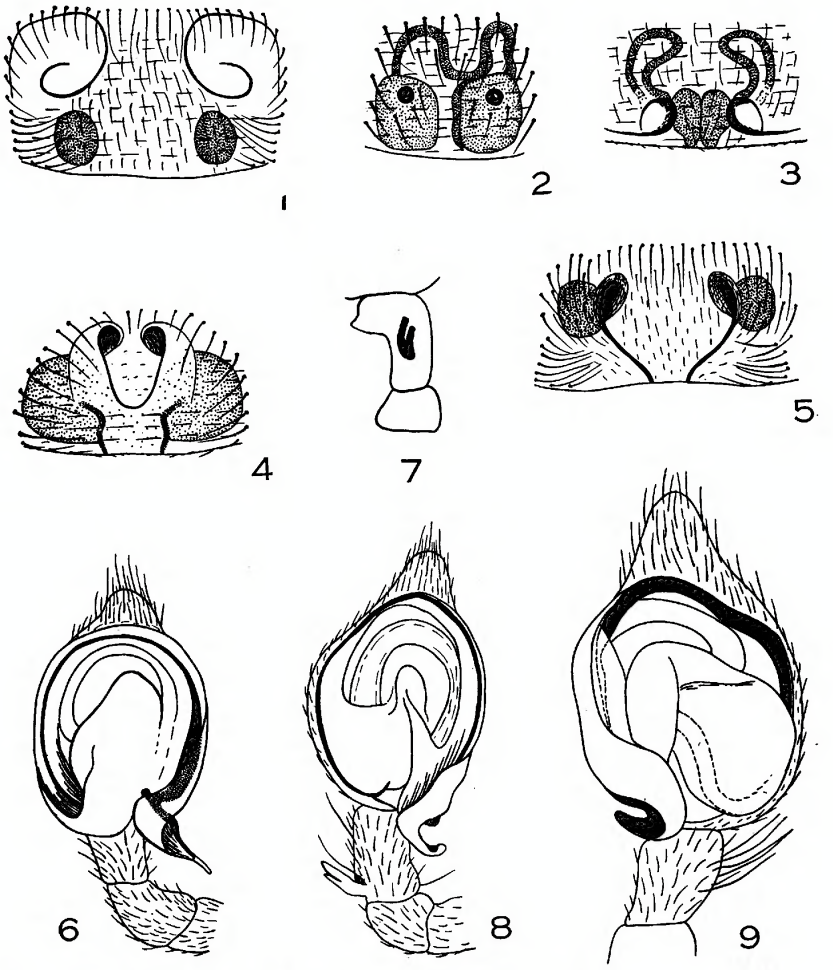

Fig. 1. *Tricholathys knulli*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 2. *Argenna monticola*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 3. *Dictyna personata*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 4. *Scotolathys delicatulus*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 5. *Argennina unica*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 6. *Dictyna iviei*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 7. *Dictyna iviei*, new species, tibia of palpus, dorsal view.
Fig. 8. *Dictyna annexa*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 9. *Dictyna stulta*, new species, palpus, ventral view.

medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, half as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (20/16), narrowed in front (20/14), the anterior medians much smaller. Clypeus two-thirds as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicera with two teeth on the lower margins of the furrow. Sternum longer than broad (70/60), suborbicular, somewhat truncated in front, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by nearly their width. Labium longer than broad (25/22), five-eights as high as the endites. First leg unspined except for a small submedian and a distal beneath the metatarsus. Tibia of second leg with two weak prolaterals and two single ventrals; the metatarsus with three single ventral spines, one of which is apical. Tibia of the fourth leg with three or four weak dorsals, two single prolateral and retrolateral, and a single and one pair beneath; the metatarsus with two dorsals, two prolaterals, two retrolaterals and three ventral pairs, the last of which is apical. Epigynum as figured. Abdomen twice as long as broad, cylindrical.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Edinburg, Texas, Spring, 1933, collected by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Scotolathys delicatulus, new species

Figure 4

FEMALE.—Total length, 1.80 mm. Carapace, 0.70 mm. long, 0.54 mm. wide. Abdomen, 1.05 mm. long, 0.80 mm. wide.

Carapace pale yellowish brown, immaculate, the eyes ringed in black. Mouth parts and appendages concolorous with the carapace. Abdomen gray, with indistinct black chevrons above, the venter pale.

Carapace with a median line of bristles, otherwise provided with only a few hairs. Appendages and abdomen clothed more thickly with black hairs. Eyes usually six, the anterior medians lacking or in some specimens very minute. Eyes of the second row procurved, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, one-third as far from the very slightly larger lateral eyes. Posterior lateral eyes subcontiguous with the anterior laterals, forming a recurved line with them. The anterior eyes separated by two-thirds their diameter. Quadrangle of anterior laterals and posterior medians broader than long (20/16), narrowed behind in the same ratio, the anterior eyes larger. Clypeus as high as one-fifth the diameter of an anterior eye. Sternum longer than broad (47/37), bluntly rounded behind and separating the posterior coxae by their length. Labium broader than long (14/11), half as high as the endites (11/20). Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from fifteen miles southwest of Harlingen, Texas, taken November 18, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik. Two female paratypes from thirty-two miles east of Laredo, Texas, February 9, 1935 (S. Mulaik). Two female paratypes from seven miles east of Edinburg, Texas, February 17, 1935 (S. Mulaik).

Dictyna segregata, new species

Figures 13 and 14

MALE.—Total length, 1.80 mm. Carapace, 0.83 mm. long, 0.73 mm. wide. Total length of a paratype, 2.10 mm.

Carapace dark brown to black, paler on the head portion and with lighter streaks on the pars thoracica, clothed sparsely with white hairs. Sternum and mouth parts black, covered with inconspicuous fine white hairs. Coxae and legs pale yellow, the femora, tibiae and metatarsi with submedian and distal annulae, the patellae with a single dark ring. Dorsum of abdomen mainly black, with a median longitudinal light band made up of indistinct white chevrons. Venter nearly black, with short white bands on the sides.

Carapace longer than broad, the thoracic part suborbicular in outline, somewhat convex, the pars cephalica strongly elevated, very convex, highest behind the ocular

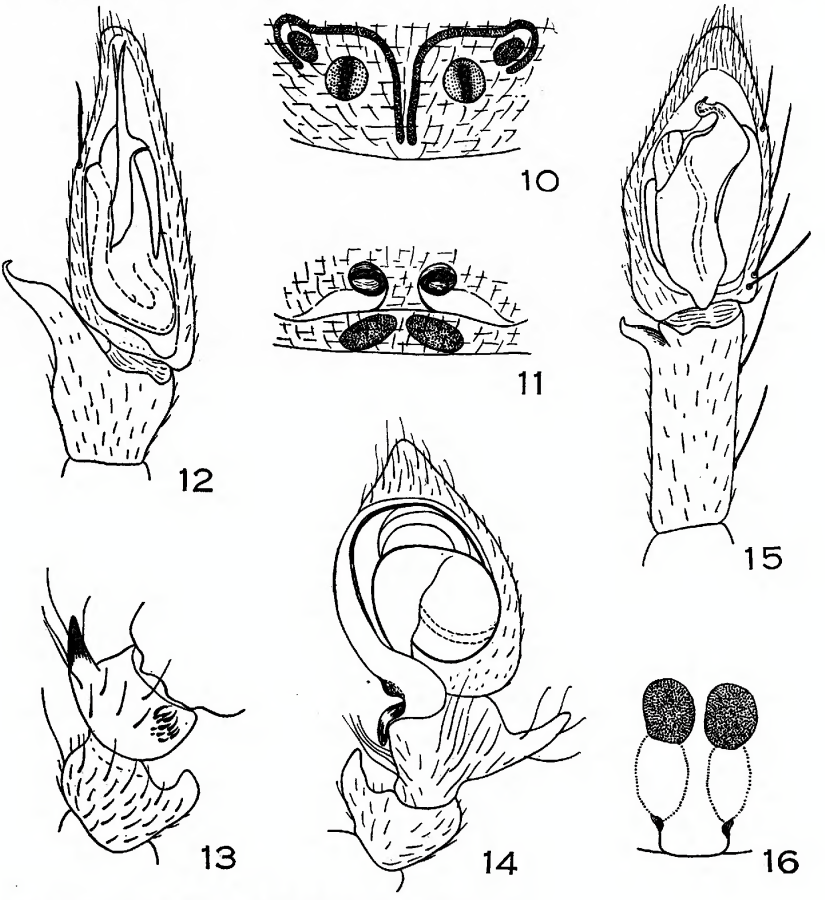

Fig. 10. *Dictyna provida*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 11. *Dictyna declarata*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 12. *Cesonia sincera*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 13. *Dictyna segregata*, new species, patella and tibia of palpus, dorsal view.
Fig. 14. *Dictyna segregata*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 15. *Neoanagraphis chamberlini*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 16. *Cesonia sincera*, new species, epigynum.

area, the front weakly rounded, the sutures virtually obsolete. Clypeus sloping, one and one-half times as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the first row very weakly procurved as seen from in front, recurved from above, the medians separated by their diameter, scarcely half as far from the slightly larger laterals. Eyes of the posterior row straight, the medians separated by scarcely a diameter, fully a diameter from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (20/16), slightly narrower in front (20/17), the posterior eyes larger. Sternum longer than broad (53/49), truncated in front, rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium broader than long (18/16). Chelicerae bent, moderately excavated on the inner side. Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.05 mm.). Patella of the male palpus with a short blunt retrolateral apophysis. Tibia with a prolateral spur, the joint otherwise normal. Palpal details as figured.

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.55 mm. Color and general structure as in the male but the pattern on the abdomen less distinct. Pars cephalica lower than in the male, evenly convex. Eyes of the second row smaller proportionately, the medians separated by one and one-fourth their diameter, as far from the laterals. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype and paratypes from northwest of Edinburg, Texas, taken June 15, 1935, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik. Female paratype from Edinburg, Texas, June 2, 1935 (Mulaik). Female paratypes from Edinburg, February 10, 1935 (Mulaik). Male paratype from Edinburg, September 15, 1935 (Mulaik). Female paratype from Brownsville, December 1, 1934 (Mulaik). Male and female paratypes from two miles south of McCook, Texas, June 28, 1935 (Mulaik).

This interesting species is closely related to *Dictyna mulegensis* Chamberlin, first described from Lower California, which is common in southern Texas. In the male the tibia of the palpus is normal on the retrolateral side, but in *mulegensis* there is a pronounced excavation at the base, leaving a rounded retrolateral lobe. In *mulegensis* the carapace is much lighter and the abdomen is marked with small black spots on a pale ground.

Dictyna annexa, new species

Figure 8

MALE.—Total length, 1.95 mm. Carapace, 0.88 mm. long, 0.72 mm. wide. Abdomen, 1.10 mm. long, 0.78 mm. wide.

Carapace uniform light brown, the margins with a very narrow dark seam. Sternum pale brown, margined with black, the mouth parts concolorous. Legs uniform pale yellow to white. Dorsum of the abdomen mainly white with a black hastate marking in the basal half and three pairs of spots behind. Venter pale in the middle.

Carapace provided with several rows of bristles on the dorsum, highest just behind the eyes, the caudal declivity abrupt. Eyes of the first row straight from

in front, slightly procurved as viewed from above, the medians separated by scarcely their diameter, half as far from the lateral eyes. Second row of eyes slightly recurved, the medians separated by one and one-fourth their diameter, as far from the lateral eyes. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front, the eyes subequal in size. Sternum longer than broad (53/44), bluntly rounded between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width. Labium longer than broad (24/20). Legs without spines. Chelicerae bent, moderately excavated on the inner side. Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.10 mm.). Tibia of the palpus with a short dorsal spur near the base. Details of the palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from five miles west of Edinburg, Texas, taken July 4, 1935, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Dictyna iviei, new species

Figures 6 and 7

MALE.—Total length, 1.74 mm. Carapace, 0.76 mm. long, 0.58 mm. wide.

Integument of the carapace pale yellow to white in the freshly moulted example, the margins with a narrow reddish seam, the dorsum heavily suffused with reddish brown, without distinct pattern. Mouth parts and sternum pink, the legs pale yellow, tinged with pink. Abdomen gray to pale yellow above, rather evenly flecked with small black markings, the sides more heavily maculate in black, the venter pale.

Carapace longer than broad, moderately high, the convex pars thoracica suborbicular in outline, the pars cephalica higher, more strongly convex, gently sloping caudad. Cervical groove and striae practically obsolete. Sternum cordate, longer than broad (46/38), pointed behind between the fourth coxae which are separated by two-thirds their width. Labium as long as broad. Tibia and patella of the first leg shorter than the carapace (0.70 mm.). Eyes of the first row very slightly recurved as seen from in front, the medians separated by a diameter, half as far from the larger laterals. Second row of eyes very weakly recurved, the medians separated by one and one-half times their diameter, as far from the slightly larger laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front, the anterior eyes smaller. Clypeus as high as the diameter of an anterior lateral eye. Tibia of palpus with a very short dorsal spur near the base. Details of palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Edinburg, Texas, May 2, 1935, collected by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Dictyna stulta, new species

Figure 9

MALE.—Total length, 2.00 mm. Carapace, 1.00 mm. long, 0.80 mm. wide.

Carapace bright reddish brown, slightly darkened on the sides of the head, apparently once sparsely covered with pale hairs. Eyes narrowly ringed in black. Sternum and mouth parts bright reddish brown, the legs immaculate, paler than the sternum, the clothing for the most part rubbed off but with a few inconspicuous pale hairs yet present. Abdomen light reddish brown, the dorsum and sides somewhat infuscated, the venter paler.

Carapace longer than broad, the outline of the pars thoracica suborbicular,

moderately convex, the head portion strongly elevated, weakly rounded in front, highest just behind the eye region, the sutures indistinct. Clypeus sloping, twice as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the first row practically straight as seen from in front, recurved from above, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, half as far from the slightly larger laterals. Eyes of the posterior row very weakly recurved, the medians separated by scarcely their diameter, fully a diameter from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (18/16), as wide in front as behind, the posterior medians slightly larger. Chelicerae slightly bent, moderately excavated on the inner side. Sternum longer than broad (60/55), truncated in front, moderately rounded on the sides, rather broadly rounded behind between the posterior coxae, which are separated by their length. Labium as broad as long (0.20 mm./0.20 mm.). Tibia and patella of the first leg longer than the carapace (1.10 mm.). Tibia of the palpus with a very short dorsal spur near the base. Details of the palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Jeff Davis County, Texas, taken in July, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

This species is closely related to *Dictyna uintana* Chamberlin and *D brevitarsus* Emerton. It is distinct from *uintana* in lacking the prominent spurs at the base of the chelicerae. From *brevitarsus* it may be distinguished by the uniform bright color, by the less pronounced retrolateral distal lobe on the tibia of the palpus and in the details of the palpus.

Dictyna provida, new species

Figure 10

FEMALE.—Total length, 1.10 mm. Carapace, 0.50 mm. long, 0.40 mm. wide.

Carapace pale brown, the margin with a black seam, the pars thoracica with radiating black streaks which go forward to the lateral eye of each side. Sides of the pars cephalica infuscated. Sternum and mouth parts infuscated. Coxae and legs pale yellow except the femora, which are black, and a black ring at the base of each tibia. Legs clothed with pale hairs. Abdomen mainly black, with a median longitudinal pale band made up of spots on the dorsum, the venter irregularly maculate in black.

Carapace longer than broad, the pars thoracica convex, suborbicular in outline, the head portion elevated, highest just behind the eyes, the front weakly rounded. Sutures obsolete. Clypeus as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the first row straight from in front, recurved as viewed from above, the medians separated by one-third their diameter, half as far from the larger laterals. Eyes of the second row weakly recurved, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, as far from the equal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (12/11), slightly narrowed in front, the posterior eyes considerably larger. Sternum longer than broad (35/30), truncated in front, broadly rounded on the sides, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae, which are separated by their length. Labium broader than long (13/9). Tibia and patella of the first leg shorter than the carapace (0.46 mm.). Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype and paratypes from Edinburg, Texas, taken May 2, 1935, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik. Two female paratypes from Monte Cristo, Hidalgo County, Texas, September 10, 1935 (Mulaik).

The small size, the black femora and the details of the epigynum will separate this species from any heretofore described from the United States.

Dictyna declarata, new species

Figure 11

FEMALE.—Total length, 3.10 mm. Carapace, 1.20 mm. long, 0.95 mm. wide.

Carapace dull yellow, darkened slightly on the sides of the pars cephalica, clothed sparsely with long white hairs, the eyes narrowly ringed in black. Mouth parts, sternum and chelicerae dull yellowish brown, the sternum with an inconspicuous black median marking, clothed with pale hairs. Legs concolorous with the carapace, immaculate except for very faint, narrow dark annulae at the distal end of the tibiae and metatarsi. Abdomen mainly white, reticulate in gray, clothed evenly with pale hairs.

Carapace longer than broad, convex, the pars cephalica higher, more strongly convex, the sutures feebly defined. Eyes of the first row straight from in front, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, half as far from the slightly smaller laterals. Eyes of the second row very weakly recurved, the medians separated by their diameter, as far from the slightly smaller laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, the eyes subequal. Sternum longer than broad (70/64), bluntly pointed behind where the posterior coxae are separated by their width. Labium broader than long (22/20). Legs without spines. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype and paratype from thirty miles southeast of Laredo, Texas, taken August 4, 1935, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Dictyna personata, new species

Figure 3

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.05 mm. Carapace, 0.75 mm. long, 0.55 mm. wide.

Carapace pale yellow at base, the margins with a black seam, the sides with two irregular black bands that begin at the side of the head and enlarge as they pass back nearly to the margin. Eyes narrowly ringed with black. Labium, endites and coxae pale yellow, unmarked, the sternum pale yellow, with a narrow black marginal seam, all sparsely clothed with pale hairs. Chelicerae dull brown. Legs pale, dull yellow, with incomplete annulae at the middle of the femora and at the base and distal end of the tibiae, the legs sparsely clothed with inconspicuous black hairs. Abdomen mainly white, reticulate in gray, with a basal black spot and a side row of black spots on the dorsum, the venter pale.

Carapace longer than broad, convex, the pars cephalica somewhat higher, more convex, the sutures obsolete. Eyes of the first row straight from in front, recurved as seen from above, the medians separated by one-third their diameter, scarcely as

far from the slightly larger laterals. Eyes of the second row very weakly recurved, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, as far from the slightly smaller laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, narrowed in front (12/16), the posterior eyes larger. Clypeus slightly higher than the diameter of an anterior median eye. Sternum as broad as long, cordate, bluntly pointed behind, the posterior coxae separated by their width. Labium broader than long (18/14). Legs without spines. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from thirty miles southeast of Laredo, Texas, August 4, 1935 (Stanley Mulaik).

Gnaphosidae

Cesonia sincera, new species

Figures 12 and 16

MALE.—Total length, 3.20 mm. Carapace, 1.40 mm. long, 1.10 mm. wide. Abdomen, 1.85 mm. long, 1.10 mm. wide.

Carapace pale yellow, the margins with a narrow black seam, the dorsum with two longitudinal black stripes that begin at the side of the posterior lateral eyes and run the length of the carapace. Eyes ringed in black. Mouth parts, sternum and legs pale yellow. Dorsum of abdomen nearly white, marked by two longitudinal black stripes, the interval between forming a white band. Sides of the abdomen with a black stripe. Venter white, unmarked. Carapace and abdomen clothed with white or black hairs that are restricted to the respective stripes.

Eyes of the first row slightly procurved as seen from in front, appearing recurved from above, the anterior medians separated by one-third their diameters, subcontiguous with the subequal laterals. Second row of eyes very weakly procurved, the oval medians separated by one diameter, subcontiguous with the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle slightly longer than broad (20/18), narrowed in front (15/18), the eyes subequal. Clypeus slightly higher than the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicera with a single small tooth on the lower margin. Sternum slightly longer than broad (0.85 mm./0.70 mm.). Labium slightly longer than broad (18/16). First leg spined as follows: femur, dorsal, 1–1–1, prolateral, 1, distal, tibia, ventral, 1–1–2, metatarsus, ventral, 1 basal. Second leg as first. Third leg as first but the femur, retrolateral, and prolateral, 1–1, tibia, prolateral and retrolateral, 1 distal, ventral, 1 distal pair, metatarsus, dorsal, 2, prolateral and retrolateral, 1, ventral, 2. Metatarsi and tarsi of first two pairs scopulate throughout their length. Tarsi of the last two pairs scopulate at the distal end. Palpus as figured.

	FEMUR	PATELLA	TIBIA	METATARSUS	TARSUS	TOTAL
I	1.05	0.61	0.73	0.70	0.52	3.61 mm.
II	1.05	0.60	0.70	0.68	0.54	3.57 mm.
III	0.90	0.44	0.62	0.58	0.52	3.06 mm.
IV	1.25	0.65	0.96	1.30	0.66	4.82 mm.

FEMALE.—Total length, 6.30 mm. Color and structure as in the male. Epigynum as figured, the receptacles subcontiguous, not well separated as in *Cesonia bilineata* (Hentz).

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Rio Grande City, Starr County, Texas, taken July, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik. Female allotype from Edinburg, Texas, June, 1933 (S. Mulaik). Two female paratypes from Edinburg, May 2, 1935 (S. Mulaik). Two female paratypes from Edinburg, Texas, March–April, 1934 (S. Mulaik). Female paratype from northwest of Edinburg, Texas, September 3, 1934 (S. Mulaik), in the collection of the University of Utah. Two female paratypes from southwest Hidalgo County, Texas, July 2, 1934 (S. Mulaik).

NEOANAGRAPHIS, NEW GENUS

A genus of the subfamily Drassodinae. Lower margin of the furrow of the chelicera with two teeth, the upper with three. Posterior eye row weakly recurved, the eyes equidistant. Fourth tibia with two single dorsal spines. Eyes near together, the laterals separated by less than their diameter. Labium scarcely as long as broad, half as high as the endites. Sternum as broad as long. Leg formula, 4132, the tibiae with 2-2-2 ventral spines, the tarsal claws very long, with a few teeth near the base.

GENOTYPE.—*Neoanagraphis chamberlini*, new species.

This genus runs to *Rachodrassus* Chamberlin in the key to the North American genera but is distinct in the recurved posterior eye row, the subequal eyes of the first row, the structure of the tarsal claws, and the small size of the tibial apophysis of the male palpus.

Neoanagraphis chamberlini, new species

Figure 15

MALE.—Total length, 8.50 mm. Carapace, 4.00 mm. long, 3.20 mm. wide.

Carapace yellow to light yellowish brown, darkened somewhat in the head region, the eyes ringed in black. Chelicerae reddish brown. Legs concolorous with the carapace. Abdomen gray to dull yellow.

Carapace longer than broad, relatively low, convex, the median suture a deep longitudinal groove. Pars cephalica at the front half as wide as the greatest width of the carapace (152/320). Clypeus as high as the diameter of an anterior lateral eye. Eyes of the first row straight, slightly recurved as seen from above, subcontiguous, the medians very slightly larger. Second row of eyes recurved, a line through the centers of the laterals cutting the posterior margins of the medians, the eyes subequal in size and subequidistantly spaced. Median ocular quadrangle slightly broader than long (46/44), narrowed in front (46/38), the anterior medians slightly larger. Sternum as long as broad, suborbiculate, the posterior coxae contiguous. Labium slightly broader than long (57/51), broadly rounded at the tip, half as high as the parallel endites. Chelicerae with two stout teeth on the lower margin, three on the upper.

	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	4.48	1.80	4.30	4.47	2.50	17.55 mm.
II	4.46	1.70	4.20	4.30	2.25	16.91 mm.
III	4.46	1.70	3.80	5.00	2.45	17.41 mm.
IV	5.35	1.80	4.70	6.50	2.80	20.85 mm.

Metatarsi and tarsi of the first two legs and the tarsi only of the last two pairs scopulate beneath. All tibiae with 2–2–2 ventral spines, the distal pair weak, 1–1–1 prolaterals and 1–1–1 retrolaterals. Last two tibiae with two dorsal spines. All tarsi flexible, with a series of false sutures in the distal half of the joint. Claws similar, very long, with nine short teeth at the base. Palpus as figured.

Type Locality.—Male holotype from White Sands, New Mexico, taken in August, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Liodrassus deceptus, new species

Figures 22, 23 and 24

Male.—Total length, 5.50 mm. Carapace, 2.65 mm. long, 1.70 mm. wide.

Carapace light yellowish brown, sparsely clothed with black hairs, the eyes enclosing a black field. Under parts and legs concolorous, clothed with black hairs, the metatarsus and tarsus of the first leg and the tarsus of the palpus dark brown. Abdomen dull black, the dorsum with a shining, light brown scutum at the base that is half as long as the abdomen. Venter paler.

Carapace longer than broad, moderately high, convex, the head sutures obsolete, the median furrow longitudinal, a short groove. Width of the head at the front three-sevenths of the total width. Eyes of the first row procurved, recurved as seen from above, the medians separated by three-fifths their diameter, contiguous with the smaller laterals. Eyes of the second row straight, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, scarcely as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, wider in front (40/36), the anterior medians much larger. Lower margin of the furrow of the chelicera unarmed, the upper with a long, low keel. Clypeus equal in height to the diameter of an anterior lateral eye. Sternum much longer than broad (16/9), weakly rounded on the sides, pointed behind, the posterior coxae subcontiguous. Labium longer than broad (40/32). Spines of the first leg as follows: femur, dorsal, 3, prolateral, 1; tibia, ventral, 1 distal pair; metatarsus, ventral, 1 basal pair; elsewhere none. Second leg as the first but tibia, ventral, 0–1–2. Third and fourth tibiae unarmed above, with 1–2–2 and 2–2–2 ventral spines, respectively; the same metatarsi with 2–2 and 2–2–2 ventral spines, respectively, the last pair in each case distal. Tibia and patella of the first leg, 2.25 mm.; of the fourth leg, 2.45 mm. long. Palpus as figured.

Female.—Total length, 6.50 mm. Carapace and appendages dark reddish brown in color, clothed with black hairs. Abdomen uniform dull black, lacking a scutum, evenly covered with gray hairs. Structure as in the male but the posterior row of eyes gently procurved. Epigynum as figured.

Type Locality.—Male holotype from fifteen miles southwest of Harlingen, Texas, taken November 18, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik. Female allotype from Edinburg, Texas, May 2, 1935 (S. Mulaik).

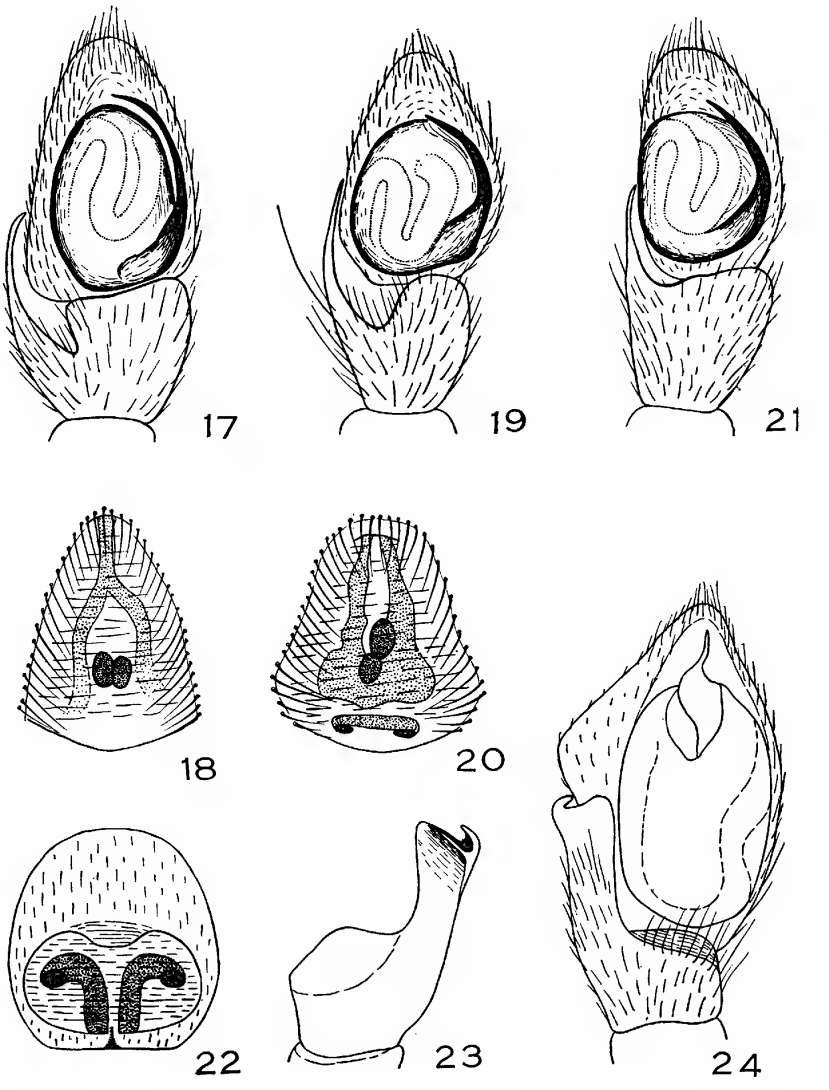

Fig. 17. *Sitticus callidus*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 18. *Sitticus callidus*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 19. *Sitticus absolutus*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 20. *Sitticus absolutus*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 21. *Sitticus floridanus*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 22. *Liodrassus deceptus*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 23. *Liodrassus deceptus*, new species, tibia of palpus, dorsal view.
Fig. 24. *Liodrassus deceptus*, new species, palpus, ventral view.

Female paratype from Edinburg, October, 1934 (S. Mulaik). Male paratype from Edinburg, Texas, in the collection of the University of Utah.

Salticidae

Corythalia delicatula, new species

Figure 32

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.55 mm. Carapace, 1.10 mm. long, 0.85 mm. wide.

Carapace all black, smooth and shining, rubbed but apparently sparsely clothed with inconspicuous dark hairs. Sternum, labium and coxae brown, sparsely clothed with black hairs. Legs bright brown, with brown hairs. Abdomen black, shining, the dorsum with a transverse white stripe near the base, an inverted triangular white stripe at the middle and two short longitudinal white stripes close together in the caudal half. Venter of the abdomen infuscated, with a large white spot on each side.

Carapace rather high, flat in the ocular area, the sides abruptly declining, the posterior declivity moderately steep, beginning back three-fourths of the total length. Eyes of the first row slightly recurved, the upper margins forming a straight line, subcontiguous, the medians larger (24/16). Small eyes of the second row nearer the eyes of the third row than the second (10/17). Posterior row of eyes as broad as the first row, the eyes equal in size to the anterior laterals. Quadrangle of the eyes occupying three-fifths of the total length of the carapace. Clypeus very narrow, equal in height to about one-eighth of the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicera with a single small tooth on the lower margin. Posterior coxae contiguous. Tibia of the first leg with 2–2–2 ventral spines, the last pair not quite distal, the metatarsus with 2–2 ventral spines, the last spines subdistal. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Brooks County, Texas, October 7, 1934, collected by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Pellenes tuberculatus, new species

Figure 25

MALE.—Total length, 4.90 mm. Carapace, 2.30 mm. long, 1.80 mm. wide.

Integument of the carapace black, darkest in the eye region, clothed with white hairs which in life apparently covered the whole carapace. Ocular area with a heavy line of white hairs that begins between the anterior median eyes and goes back nearly to the posterior row. Clypeus pale, clothed with short tawny hairs. Sternum black, very thickly covered with white hairs. Mouth parts and coxae yellow, more sparsely clothed with white hairs. First leg brown, paler above, clothed evenly with white scales, without a conspicuous fringe. Other legs paler, with a few brown markings, sparsely clothed with white hairs. Abdomen rubbed, the integument of the dorsum black, the venter paler, clothed on the sides with white hairs.

Carapace high, heavy, moderately convex above, the sides abrupt, the posterior declivity more gradually sloping. Margins of the carapace below the eyes of the second row expanded into a distinct tubercle on each side. Clypeus three-fifths as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the first row recurved,

the upper margins forming a weakly recurved line, the medians subcontiguous, separated from the smaller laterals by one-third the diameter of the latter. Small eyes of the second row midway between the first and third eye row. Eyes of the posterior row slightly broader than the first row (27/26), the eyes smaller in size than the anterior laterals. Quadrangle of the eyes occupying more than two-fifths of the total length of the carapace (20/46). Posterior coxae contiguous. First and

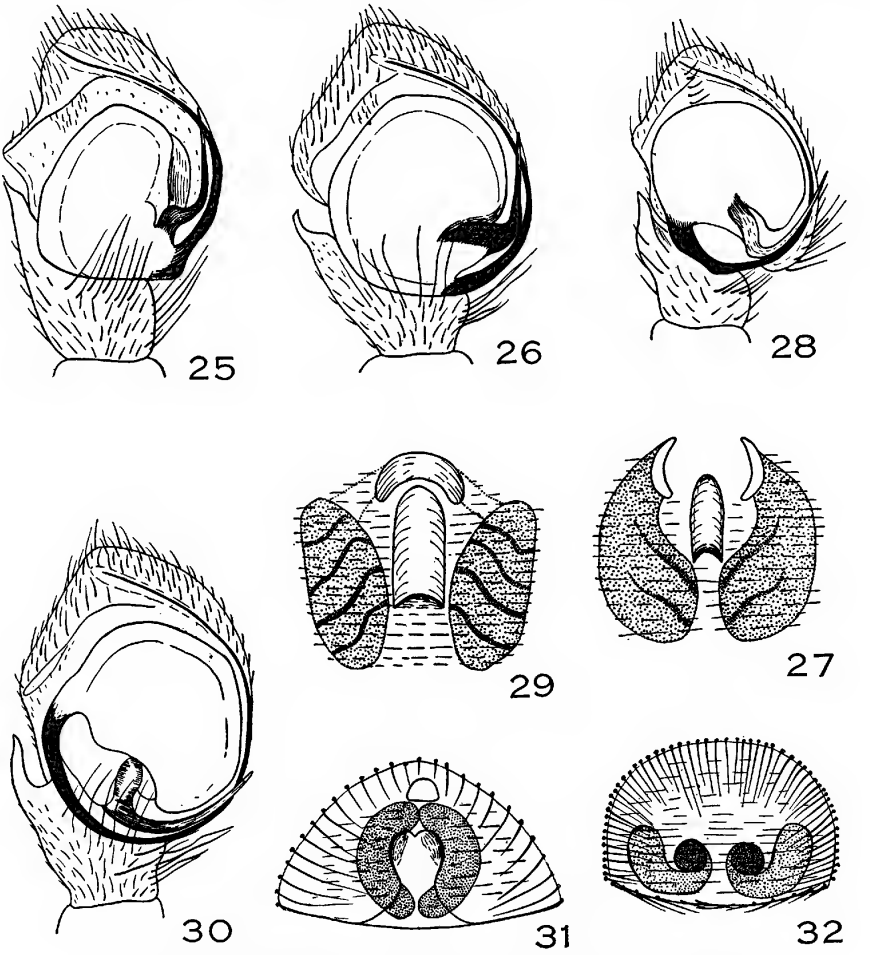

Fig. 25. *Pellenes tuberculatus*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 26. *Pellenes moratus*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 27. *Pellenes moratus*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 28. *Pellenes dorotheae*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 29. *Pellenes forticulus*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 30. *Pellenes forticulus*, new species, palpus, ventral view.
Fig. 31. *Sitticus welchi*, new species, epigynum.
Fig. 32. *Corythalia delicatula*, new species, epigynum.

third legs unmodified, the tibia of the first with 2–2–2 ventral spines and 1–1–0 prolaterals. Palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Edinburg, Texas, taken by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Pellenes dorotheae, new species

Figure 28

MALE.—Total length, 3.50 mm. Carapace, 1.80 mm. long, 1.35 mm. wide.

Carapace somewhat rubbed but apparently once sparsely clothed with white scales above and on the margins. Integument mainly brown, the ocular area brown, the eyes of the first row with red hairs between them, the posterior declivity pale yellow, with a central dark band that runs back to the margin. Sides of the carapace light yellowish brown, the margin with a very narrow black seam, the clypeus light brown, rather thickly covered with white hairs. Eyes ringed in black. Sternum yellow, the margins darker, sparsely clothed with fine white hairs. Mouth parts and chelicerae dark brown. Legs light to dark brown, the first one dark, clothed with black hairs above and on the sides, the ventral surface with a thin white fringe of hairs, the first coxa paler. Other legs paler, with indistinct brown annulae clothed sparsely with light and dark hairs. Femur of palpus black with short black hairs, the patella pale yellow with light hairs, the terminal joints reddish brown with inconspicuous dark hairs. Dorsum of abdomen black, with a basal white transverse band, a broader band just behind, a median triangular white spot and two small white spots just above the spinnerets. Sides of the abdomen black, the venter pale, with three indistinct longitudinal dark bands.

Carapace longer than broad, truncated in front, high, heavy, flat above, the sides vertical, the posterior declivity steep. Clypeus half as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the first row recurved, the upper margins forming a very weakly recurved line, the medians subcontiguous, also subcontiguous with the smaller laterals. Small eyes of the second row midway between the lateral eyes of the first and third rows. Posterior row of eyes slightly wider than the first row (26/25), the eyes slightly smaller than the anterior lateral eyes. Eye quadrangle occupying one-half of the total length of the carapace. Posterior coxae contiguous. First leg somewhat enlarged, the tibia with 2–2–2 ventral spines, no prolaterals, the metatarsus with 2–2 ventral spines. Third leg not modified. Palpus as figured.

FEMALE.—Total length, 4.30 mm. Color and structure essentially as in the male. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from fifteen miles southwest of Harlingen, Texas, taken November 17, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Pellenes rutherfordi, new species

MALE.—Total length, 3.40 mm. Carapace, 1.80 mm. long, 1.40 mm. wide.

Integument of the carapace light brown, heavily maculate in black. Pars cephalica with a large black maculation which includes the eye quadrangle and extends just back of the third eye row, the caudal end emarginated. Posterior declivity with a central black band that goes back to the margin. Sides of the

carapace with a submarginal black band, the margins pale brown. Clypeus brown. Pattern in general clothed with hairs of a corresponding color, but the eye region with short white hairs, which are thickest between the eyes of the anterior row. Sternum, mouth parts and coxae pale yellow, thinly clothed with white hairs. Integument of the legs pale yellow, marked in black or brown as follows: First femur with a dorsal and ventral brown maculation; the patella brown above; the terminal joints brown, clothed above with a few red hairs. The patellae and tibiae of all the legs with a ventral black stripe. Other legs with a few black markings on the basal joints above, the tibiae with a narrow basal black ring. Palpus pale yellow, except the tarsus which is covered with iridescent reddish hairs. Abdomen white or pale yellow on the sides, with a broad median longitudinal dark stripe enclosing five white spots. Venter pale yellow.

Carapace moderately high, the sides nearly vertical, the posterior declivity more gradually declining. Clypeus about half as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the first row recurved, subcontiguous, the diameter of the laterals about half that of the median eyes. Eyes of the second row nearer the posterior than the anterior lateral eye (15/20). Posterior eye row very slightly wider than the first row (105/102), the eyes equal in size to the anterior laterals. Quadrangle of the anterior laterals and the posterior eyes three-fifths as long as broad. Quadrangle of the eyes occupying seven-eighteenths of the total length of the carapace. Posterior coxae contiguous. First and third legs unmodified, the first tibia with 1–1–2 ventral spines and one median on the prolateral surface, all normal. Palpus essentially as in *Pellenes dorotheae*, new species.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Edinburg, Texas, collected October 15, 1935, by Mr. Clyde Rutherford.

Pellenes moratus, new species

Figures 26 and 27

MALE.—Total length, 4.55 mm. Carapace, 2.53 mm. long, 1.80 mm. wide.

Integument of the carapace yellow, the sides with a submarginal brown band and a narrow marginal yellow stripe, the posterior declivity with a short brown band that goes back to the margin. Eye quadrangle rich brown in color, the posterior margin of the maculation emarginated, with a thick bunch of white hairs above the eyes of the third row and a small white line at the small eyes of the second row, the eye area otherwise closely covered with brown hairs. Narrow marginal white band of the carapace including most of the clypeus. Sternum, mouth parts and coxae pale yellow, clothed with white hairs. Integument of the legs pale yellow, maculate as follows: first femur brown above, white below and fringed with long white hairs; first patella and tibia brown to black above, with a white stripe on the sides, darker below, the tibia ventrally covered with black hairs; distal joints of the first leg pale yellow, the tarsal scopula black. Second and fourth legs irregularly marked with brown over a pale base, sparsely clothed with white and black hairs. Femur of third leg brown above and on the prolateral side, clothed with brown hairs, the prolateral surface supplied with numerous small bunches of white scales. Tibia of the third leg with a very small distal spur. Abdomen mainly black, the dorsum with a basal transverse white band, a long white stripe on each side and a median

longitudinal white stripe that does not go much beyond the middle. Venter with a dark W-shaped marking on a pale ground.

Structure of carapace as usual in the genus, the sides nearly vertical. Eyes of the first row recurved, the large medians subcontiguous, separated from the laterals by two-fifths the diameter of the latter. Eyes of the second row nearer the posterior eyes than the anterior laterals (15/20). Posterior row of eyes as wide as the anterior row, the laterals forming a quadrangle that is broader than long (15/10). Eyes occupying two-fifths of the total length of the carapace. Posterior coxae contiguous. Tibia of the first leg with 2–2–2 ventral spines, the basal and median on the prolateral side subspatulate and nearly prolateral in position. Chelicera black on the outer side. Palpus pale yellow, clothed with white hairs, the details of structure as figured.

FEMALE.—Total length, 6.80 mm. Color pattern in general agreement with that of the male, somewhat duller, the bands on the abdomen more extensive. Legs dark brown above, paler below, clothed with a few white scales and more numerous dark hairs. Clypeus white. Chelicera with a black band on the outer side. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from thirty miles west of Edinburg, Texas, taken July 4, 1935, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik. Male paratype from Rio Grande City, Texas, July, 1934 (S. Mulaik). Female paratype from thirty-two miles east of Laredo, Texas, November 11, 1934 (S. Mulaik).

Pellenes forticulus, new species

Figures 29 and 30

MALE.—Total length, 4.30 mm. Carapace, 2.30 mm. long, 1.70 mm. wide.

Integument of the carapace yellow, maculate essentially as in *Pellenes moratus*, new species. Dorsum with a large quadrangular brown maculation which covers the ocular region and goes slightly behind, the caudal margin of the marking gently recurved, not deeply emarginated or notched. Posterior declivity with a median brown maculation that begins just behind the third eye row and expands to the caudal margin. Sides with a submarginal brown band and a narrow marginal pale yellow stripe that includes the clypeus. Ocular region with rich brown hairs, without white or pale hairs. Sternum, mouth parts and coxae yellow, with white hairs. Integument of legs white to pale yellow, marked as follows: femur, patella and tibia of first leg mainly dark brown above, white below and fringed with white hairs; metatarsus and tarsus yellow, with pale hairs, the distal end of the tarsus black. Third leg mainly light brown, the basal joints fringed with brown hairs, the patella modified, twice as long as broad, with a rounded lobe at the distal end, clothed with white and brown hairs above, and with a round black spot near the middle of the prolateral surface. Tibia of the third leg with a shallow groove on the prolateral surface. Abdomen black, with a narrow white longitudinal band on each side and a white longitudinal stripe in the middle of the dorsum, the venter pale. Palpus pale yellow, clothed with white hairs.

Structure as in *Pellenes moratus*, new species. Palpus as figured. First tibia with 2–2–2 ventral spines, the basal and median on the prolateral side subspatulate, and a normal median spine on the prolateral surface.

FEMALE.—Total length, 5.80 mm. Color pattern resembling that of the male but the colors much duller. Carapace with the large brown maculation that covers the eye region clothed with gray hairs and a few weak erect black spines. Sides mainly pale yellowish brown, the clypeus with white hairs. Legs light yellowish brown, unmarked, the tarsal scopulae black. Abdomen mainly brown to black, with an indistinct median longitudinal pale band, without the white side bands of the male. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from Edinburg, Texas, taken October 11, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik. Male paratype from Edinburg, Texas, November 3, 1934 (S. Mulaik). Two female paratype from Edinburg, Texas, November 11, 1934 (C. Rutherford). Male paratype from Laredo, Texas, November 10, 1934 (S. Mulaik). Male paratype from Del Rio, Texas, August, 1934 (S. Mulaik). Female paratype from Arroyo Salado, Zapato County, Texas, February 9, 1935 (S. Mulaik).

Sitticus absolutus, new species

Figures 19 and 20

MALE.—Total length, 2.25 mm. Carapace, 1.15 mm. long, 0.92 mm. wide.

Carapace dark reddish brown, the dorsum with a broad quadrangular black spot that includes the eye region and extends behind it a short distance. Sides of the carapace reddish brown, the margins with a narrow black seam. Posterior declivity with a pale median streak. Margins of the carapace clothed with a line of white hairs. Sides of the carapace in front and the anterior row of eyes clothed with bright red hairs. Most of the dorsum smooth, shining, without hairs. Clypeus with a few white hairs. Sternum and mouth parts light brown, clothed with white hairs. Integument of the legs yellow to light brown, the prolateral and retrolateral surfaces of the first two pairs with a large black maculation, those on the third and fourth femora reduced in size. Other joints of the legs with distal black annulae. Palpus black, the femur with a thick dorsal brush of white hairs, the patella with red hairs, the terminal joints clothed above with black hairs. Abdomen reddish brown, the dorsum with white chevrons, the sides with four white spots that are nearly contiguous with the chevrons. Venter pale yellow-brown, infuscated.

Carapace high, rather heavy, quite flat above, the sides abruptly declining, the posterior declivity steep. Eyes of the first row marginal, recurved, the medians much larger (22/15), subcontiguous, as far from the laterals. Upper margins of the eyes of the first row forming a straight line. Eyes of the second row very small, nearer the posterior eye row (10/15). Eyes of the third row broader than the first row (82/77), equal in size to the anterior laterals. Quadrangle of eyes occupying nearly one-half the total length of the carapace. Clypeus one-fourth as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicera with a single small tooth on the lower margin of the furrow. Posterior coxae contiguous. Tibia of the first leg with 1–2–2 ventral spines and a single prolateral, the metatarsus with 2–2 spines beneath. Palpus as figured, the tarsus heavily clothed with black hairs.

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.95 mm. Carapace, 1.15 mm. long, 0.94 mm. wide. Color as in the male but not so bright, the eye region with white hairs and a few

red ones between the eyes of the first row. Abdomen black, with a few very small light markings. Structure essentially as in the male. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from Kingsville, Texas, taken in October, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik. Male and female paratypes from ten miles south of Edinburg, October 20, 1934 (S. Mulaik). Female paratype from southwest Hidalgo County, Texas, July 2, 1934 (S. Mulaik). Male and female paratypes from Edinburg, October, 1934 (S. Mulaik).

Sitticus callidus, new species

Figures 17 and 18

MALE.—Total length, 2.40 mm. Carapace, 1.30 mm. long, 0.98 mm. wide.

Carapace light yellowish brown, the eye region darkened, the sides and posterior declivity infuscated, the margins with a very narrow black seam. Eye region evenly covered with decumbent white hairs, and with a few red ones between the eyes of the first row. Sides of the carapace thinly clothed with white hairs. Integument of the sternum, mouth parts and legs light yellow, sparsely clothed with white hairs. Legs annulate in black as follows: femora with two rings, the other joints with a distal ring, the rings sometimes incomplete. Tarsus and tibia of male palpus dark brown, clothed with black and a few red hairs, the basal joints of the palpus yellow, with white hairs. Integument of the abdomen mainly pale yellow, the dorsum with irregular black mottling, the venter with a white stripe on each side, otherwise more finely mottled in black.

Carapace rather high, heavy, flattened above, the sides abruptly declining, the posterior declivity less steep. Eyes of the first row marginal, slightly recurved, the upper margins forming a straight line, the medians much larger (23/16), subcontiguous, as near the laterals. Small eyes of the second row nearer the eyes of the third row (12/19). Posterior eye row broader than the first (93/87), the eyes equal in size to the anterior laterals. Quadrangle of eyes occupying one-half the total length of the carapace. Clypeus vertical, one-fourth as high as the diameter of an anterior median eye. Chelicera with a single tooth on the lower cheliceral margin. Posterior coxae contiguous. Tibia of the first legs with 1–2–2 ventral spines and one prolateral, the metatarsus with 2–2 ventral spines. Palpus as figured.

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.70 mm. Carapace, 1.34 mm. long, 1.08 mm. wide. Color exactly as in the male. Structure essentially as in the male. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and female allotype from fifteen miles southwest of Harlingen, Texas, taken November 18, 1934, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.

Sitticus floridanus, new species

Figure 21

MALE.—Total length, 2.60 mm. Carapace, 1.30 mm. long, 1.00 mm. wide.

Carapace dark brown, the eye region black, the sides and the posterior declivity streaked in black, the margins with a very narrow black seam. Carapace clothed

with white hairs which are more numerous in the eye region; first row of eyes with a few red hairs between them. Sternum, mouth parts and coxae light brown, with some black markings, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous pale hairs. Legs light brown, annulate in dark brown, clothed with a few white hairs. Abdomen light brown, thickly covered with black markings which form distinct chevrons in the caudal half.

Structure essentially as in *Sitticus callidus*, new species. Carapace longer than broad, flat above, the sides abruptly dropping, the posterior declivity more gradually declining. Eyes of the first row subcontiguous, recurved, the medians much larger. Eyes of the second row nearer the posterior than the anterior laterals (12/18). Third row of eyes as broad as the first, the eyes equal in size to the anterior laterals. Quadrangle of anterior laterals and the posterior eyes broader than long (90/55). Eyes occupying about half the total length of the carapace. Sternum longer than broad (46/43), cordate, bluntly pointed behind, the posterior coxae contiguous. Lower cheliceral margin unarmed as usual in the genus. Palpus as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Gainesville, Florida, taken March 28, 1934, by Mr. H. K. Wallace.

Sitticus welchi, new species

Figure 31

FEMALE.—Total length, 3.75 mm. Carapace, 1.70 mm. long, 1.25 mm. wide.

Color essentially as in *Sitticus callidus*, new species. Carapace light yellowish brown, the ocular quadrangle black, clothed with a few white hairs, though apparently most of them normally present are rubbed off. Underside of carapace and legs pale yellowish brown, unmarked. Abdomen gray, the dorsum with two longitudinal rows of three black spots, the sides with black markings, the venter pale.

Carapace subquadrangular, longer than broad, heavy, flat above, the sides vertical, the posterior declivity more gradually declining. Eyes of the first row recurved, subcontiguous, the upper margins of the large medians forming a straight line with the upper margins of the laterals. Small eyes of the second row nearer the eyes of the third row than the first (12/20). Third row of eyes as broad as the first. Quadrangle of the anterior laterals and the posterior eyes broader than long (11/7), the eyes subequal. Area of the eyes occupying half the length of the carapace. Sternum longer than broad (58/46), the posterior coxae contiguous. Lower margin of the furrow of the chelicera unarmed. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype, in very poor condition, from Longtry, Texas, taken August 18, 1935, by Mr. Stanley Mulaik.